

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year (in advance) \$1.50
One copy, six months75
One copy, three months40

CURRENT NEWS.

WASHINGTON.
Gen. James Longstreet has been appointed Revenue Agent for the district of Georgia and Florida.

The War Department has prepared a long argument in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Secretary Schurz, on behalf of the Interior Department, is having prepared an argument against the transfer. These arguments are to be submitted to the Congressional Commission which is to meet in St. Louis on the 25th of this month.

F. L. Cordova, formerly State Treasurer of South Carolina, has been appointed to a \$1,200 clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington.

WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

The death-rate from yellow fever at New Orleans has decreased to 12th to 15th with 212 new cases reported. Dr. C. L. C. Herndon, aged 40, formerly Surgeon in the United States Army, is among the dead. Thermometer down to 60 degrees, which seemed to be favorable to the sick, but hastened the development of new cases. Memphis had 62 deaths from 6 p. m. on the 11th to noon on the 12th; new cases no longer officially reported. Among the dead is Herbert S. Landrum, city editor of the *Avant-cure*. At Vicksburg there were about 75 new cases on the 12th and 13th. On the same day there were 14 new cases and two deaths at Baton Rouge. At the disease was thought to be under control—no deaths in preceding 24 hours. At Holly Springs, Miss., there were five deaths and 24 new cases. At Grenada, La., account of lack of nurses and supplies. At Grand Junction, Tenn., there were 15 cases and two deaths; at Hickman, Ky., 11 new cases and two deaths; at Canton, Miss., 20 new cases and two deaths. The disease had developed at Cairo, Ill., the first victim being Thomas Nally, editor of the *Bulletin*, who died on the 12th, and another employee of the office died on the 13th. At New Richmond, Mo., a very malignant disease, generally believed to be genuine yellow fever, carried off five persons suddenly and several others were prostrated. A number of cases of Southern refugees occurred daily at St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other Northern cities.

For the 24 hours ending at noon on the 12th, there were 10 new cases and 10 deaths at New Orleans; 9 new cases and 5 deaths at Holly Springs; 2 new cases and 2 deaths at Greenville, Tenn.; 42 cases at Grand Junction, Tenn.; 31 new cases at Canton, Miss.; 20 deaths at Vicksburg, and 90 deaths at Memphis. At New Orleans, on the 10th, there were 73 deaths from yellow fever and 108 new cases reported; at Memphis, 111 deaths and 130 new cases (with many reported as such); at Holly Springs, 3 deaths and 12 new cases; at Grenada, 6 deaths and 4 new cases; at Canton, 1 death and 20 new cases; at Baton Rouge, no deaths, but 84 new cases. The epidemic was reaching its height, and it was reached its culminating point and to be slowly on the decline.

Twenty-eight cases of yellow fever, 16 of which were fatal, had occurred in the vicinity of Gallipolis, O., up to the 12th. The disease was communicated from the steamer John D. Porter.

Among recent deaths by yellow fever are: Fathers McManus and Vitello at Vicksburg; Dr. Woodfolk of Paducah, Ky.; at Grenada; Wm. Willis, Superintendent Southern Express Company, John G. Lonsdale, Jr., Treasurer Citizens' Relief Committee, R. W. Blow, publisher *Western Methodist*, and Dr. McGreger, of Tipton County, Tenn., at Memphis.

Cardinal McCloskey and the Catholic Bishops generally throughout the country have ordered collections to be taken in the churches for sufferers by the yellow fever plague. The New York City Archbishop, John Hughes, has issued an appeal to the people of the whole country to add to or double what they have already given for the same cause, and recommends that depots for provisions and other supplies be established in the principal cities.

Additional Congressional nominations: Illinois—Thirteenth, Hiram Barber, Democrat; Thirteenth, Wm. A. J. Sparks, Democrat. Mississippi—District of the Gulf, E. H. Harker, National-Republican; Seventeenth, James A. Boyd, National-Republican; Thirteenth, A. H. Buckner, Democrat. Kansas—First District, R. M. McClure, Democrat. Mississippi—District of the Gulf, E. H. Harker, National-Republican. President Hayes and suite had a grand reception at Madison, Wis., on the 10th. The President made an address at some length at the Fair Ground.

At Chicago, on the evening of the 9th, Sylvester E. Dean, a baggage man on the Illinois Central Railroad, residing at 872 Michigan Avenue, attempted to cut his wife's throat, and after a two-hour fight, she was killed, but his wife will recover. Unreasonable jealousy had driven the man mad.

The track of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad has been completed to Trinidad.

Dr. E. M. Wright, of Chattanooga, has been nominated for Governor by the Republican State Committee of Tennessee, in place of Emerson Ethridge.

A terrible tragedy is reported near Aurora, Hill County, Texas. Two young men, Eli Ramsdale and Zack, have, returning home from a rural in the hills, begun quarreling about a girl lately loved by both. From words they proceeded to blows, and then, drawing knives, a desperate fight ensued. They cut and stabbed each other till both fell prostrate and bleeding in the road, where they were killed by a passing teamster. After Hayes died two hours afterwards, and Ramsdale was dying at last accounts.

Alexander Austin, a well known business man of San Francisco, collector of Texas, shot and killed himself on the 12th. There is a shortage of some \$300,000 in his accounts.

A report reached Bismarck, on the 11th, that Gen. Miles and his staff, the Bannocks, ladies and gentlemen had been surrounded by the Bannocks in Yellowstone Park and a number of the party killed.

Reliable information concerning Gen. Miles' recent fight with the Bannocks was received on the 12th. The encounter took place on Soda Butte Creek on the 4th. Gen. Miles led 27 men of the Fifth Infantry and 30 friendly Bannocks. The Bannocks were surprised at daylight, and after a two-hour fight in which Captain Andrew S. Bennett, Fifth Infantry, was killed, and one soldier mortally wounded, the hostiles were overpowered and 94 prisoners captured. The Bannocks lost 13 killed and 10 wounded. The ladies of Gen. Miles' party had been sent to Fort Ellis for safety previous to the battle.

Showing for next 36 hours, with no prospect of clearing—thermometer 33 degrees—was the news from East Caribou Mine, Atlantic City, Sweetwater County, Wyoming Territory, on September 9.

Gen. Howard has a conference with Moses, one of the Indian chiefs who have given trouble in Idaho and Oregon, and Moses announced the willingness of his tribe to go on a reservation of his own choice not far from the mouth of the Snake River. Ex-Gov. Alcorn, of Mississippi, has decided that he will not be a candidate for Congress.

VOLUME VII.

KEYTESVILLE, CHARITON COUNTY, MO., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1878.

NUMBER 28.

CURRENT NEWS.

WASHINGTON.
Gen. James Longstreet has been appointed Revenue Agent for the district of Georgia and Florida.

The War Department has prepared a long argument in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Secretary Schurz, on behalf of the Interior Department, is having prepared an argument against the transfer. These arguments are to be submitted to the Congressional Commission which is to meet in St. Louis on the 25th of this month.

WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

The death-rate from yellow fever at New Orleans has decreased to 12th to 15th with 212 new cases reported. Dr. C. L. C. Herndon, aged 40, formerly Surgeon in the United States Army, is among the dead. Thermometer down to 60 degrees, which seemed to be favorable to the sick, but hastened the development of new cases. Memphis had 62 deaths from 6 p. m. on the 11th to noon on the 12th; new cases no longer officially reported. Among the dead is Herbert S. Landrum, city editor of the *Avant-cure*. At Vicksburg there were about 75 new cases on the 12th and 13th. On the same day there were 14 new cases and two deaths at Baton Rouge. At the disease was thought to be under control—no deaths in preceding 24 hours. At Holly Springs, Miss., there were five deaths and 24 new cases. At Grenada, La., account of lack of nurses and supplies. At Grand Junction, Tenn., there were 15 cases and two deaths; at Hickman, Ky., 11 new cases and two deaths; at Canton, Miss., 20 new cases and two deaths. The disease had developed at Cairo, Ill., the first victim being Thomas Nally, editor of the *Bulletin*, who died on the 12th, and another employee of the office died on the 13th. At New Richmond, Mo., a very malignant disease, generally believed to be genuine yellow fever, carried off five persons suddenly and several others were prostrated. A number of cases of Southern refugees occurred daily at St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other Northern cities.

For the 24 hours ending at noon on the 12th, there were 10 new cases and 10 deaths at New Orleans; 9 new cases and 5 deaths at Holly Springs; 2 new cases and 2 deaths at Greenville, Tenn.; 42 cases at Grand Junction, Tenn.; 31 new cases at Canton, Miss.; 20 deaths at Vicksburg, and 90 deaths at Memphis. At New Orleans, on the 10th, there were 73 deaths from yellow fever and 108 new cases reported; at Memphis, 111 deaths and 130 new cases (with many reported as such); at Holly Springs, 3 deaths and 12 new cases; at Grenada, 6 deaths and 4 new cases; at Canton, 1 death and 20 new cases; at Baton Rouge, no deaths, but 84 new cases. The epidemic was reaching its height, and it was reached its culminating point and to be slowly on the decline.

Twenty-eight cases of yellow fever, 16 of which were fatal, had occurred in the vicinity of Gallipolis, O., up to the 12th. The disease was communicated from the steamer John D. Porter.

Among recent deaths by yellow fever are: Fathers McManus and Vitello at Vicksburg; Dr. Woodfolk of Paducah, Ky.; at Grenada; Wm. Willis, Superintendent Southern Express Company, John G. Lonsdale, Jr., Treasurer Citizens' Relief Committee, R. W. Blow, publisher *Western Methodist*, and Dr. McGreger, of Tipton County, Tenn., at Memphis.

Cardinal McCloskey and the Catholic Bishops generally throughout the country have ordered collections to be taken in the churches for sufferers by the yellow fever plague. The New York City Archbishop, John Hughes, has issued an appeal to the people of the whole country to add to or double what they have already given for the same cause, and recommends that depots for provisions and other supplies be established in the principal cities.

Additional Congressional nominations: Illinois—Thirteenth, Hiram Barber, Democrat; Thirteenth, Wm. A. J. Sparks, Democrat. Mississippi—District of the Gulf, E. H. Harker, National-Republican; Seventeenth, James A. Boyd, National-Republican; Thirteenth, A. H. Buckner, Democrat. Kansas—First District, R. M. McClure, Democrat. Mississippi—District of the Gulf, E. H. Harker, National-Republican. President Hayes and suite had a grand reception at Madison, Wis., on the 10th. The President made an address at some length at the Fair Ground.

At Chicago, on the evening of the 9th, Sylvester E. Dean, a baggage man on the Illinois Central Railroad, residing at 872 Michigan Avenue, attempted to cut his wife's throat, and after a two-hour fight, she was killed, but his wife will recover. Unreasonable jealousy had driven the man mad.

The track of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad has been completed to Trinidad.

Dr. E. M. Wright, of Chattanooga, has been nominated for Governor by the Republican State Committee of Tennessee, in place of Emerson Ethridge.

A terrible tragedy is reported near Aurora, Hill County, Texas. Two young men, Eli Ramsdale and Zack, have, returning home from a rural in the hills, begun quarreling about a girl lately loved by both. From words they proceeded to blows, and then, drawing knives, a desperate fight ensued. They cut and stabbed each other till both fell prostrate and bleeding in the road, where they were killed by a passing teamster. After Hayes died two hours afterwards, and Ramsdale was dying at last accounts.

Alexander Austin, a well known business man of San Francisco, collector of Texas, shot and killed himself on the 12th. There is a shortage of some \$300,000 in his accounts.

A report reached Bismarck, on the 11th, that Gen. Miles and his staff, the Bannocks, ladies and gentlemen had been surrounded by the Bannocks in Yellowstone Park and a number of the party killed.

Reliable information concerning Gen. Miles' recent fight with the Bannocks was received on the 12th. The encounter took place on Soda Butte Creek on the 4th. Gen. Miles led 27 men of the Fifth Infantry and 30 friendly Bannocks. The Bannocks were surprised at daylight, and after a two-hour fight in which Captain Andrew S. Bennett, Fifth Infantry, was killed, and one soldier mortally wounded, the hostiles were overpowered and 94 prisoners captured. The Bannocks lost 13 killed and 10 wounded. The ladies of Gen. Miles' party had been sent to Fort Ellis for safety previous to the battle.

Showing for next 36 hours, with no prospect of clearing—thermometer 33 degrees—was the news from East Caribou Mine, Atlantic City, Sweetwater County, Wyoming Territory, on September 9.

Gen. Howard has a conference with Moses, one of the Indian chiefs who have given trouble in Idaho and Oregon, and Moses announced the willingness of his tribe to go on a reservation of his own choice not far from the mouth of the Snake River. Ex-Gov. Alcorn, of Mississippi, has decided that he will not be a candidate for Congress.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Personal and Literary.
—A scrap-book, compiled by Thomas Jefferson while he was President, has recently been added to the collection of the Virginia Historical Society.

—Lady Caroline Norton left \$500 by her will to "the good cause of woman suffrage," and Mrs. George Oakes, an Englishwoman, has lately contributed \$2,500 to the same cause.

—It is reported that the Western Union Telegraph Company has made a contract with Mr. Edison to pay him \$6,000 a year for 34 years, on condition that he will give the company all right, title and interest in his telegraphic inventions.

—Prof. Skeat has undertaken an etymological dictionary of the English language, illustrated by a few selected quotations, approximately illustrating the period of introduction of the various words into the language. It will take about three more years to complete the work.

—Edison's peculiarities were strikingly illustrated recently as a plaster cast of his head was being taken. While the work was in progress he employed his time in experimenting as to the sound conductivity of the wet and dry plant, and in communicating with those about him by a telegraphic instrument which he could not see.

—Henry M. Stanley's real name, according to the *Baltimore Evening Star*, is John Rowland. He was born in New York. His father was a sea captain. The family went to Europe when Henry was very young, and soon afterward the Captain died. Henry was then in the hands of a Frenchman, and he remained with him until the age of 16, and went away to seek his fortune. Other accounts make Stanley a Welshman, by name Rowland.

—A discussion of the question, "What is Inspiration?" given in the September-October number of the *North American Review*. The writers are the Rev. Dr. F. H. Hedge (Unitarian), the Rev. Dr. R. A. Washburn (Episcopalian), the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman (Methodist), the Rev. Dr. James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore (Roman Catholic), and John Fiske (Independent).

—In appearance, *Julius*, in the play of the *Hunchback*, Mary Anderson wears first a simple white muslin dress, flounced nearly to the waist. The second dress is a pale pink satin, the front of which is a deep red velvet, and the brocade. The third dress is a robe de chambre of pink cashmere. The fourth dress is violet velvet, trimmed with ambrosia silk; and the fifth a bridal robe of white satin, ornamented with Brussels lace and orange blossoms.

Science and Industry.
—The Great Eastern, it is said, has been bought by a company for use as a cattle pen. The company has been formed in England. Her capacity will be 2,000 head of cattle and 3,000 sheep.

—Sylvanus Morris, of Ellington, Conn., is raising about 25,000 cabbages for the city market. He claims that the crop is fully as profitable as tobacco, and less of a drain on the land.

—The hair of the deer, it has been discovered, is five times lighter than cork, and a Government commission has been sent to investigate the matter. It is supposed that the hair is so light because of its being so much exposed to the sun.

—Emerson, Corville & Co., owners of a salmon-canning factory in Collinsville, and reputed owners of the cannery at Sacramento Cal., which establishments have for two months past been exporting salmon, have been arrested. Over 50,000 seed-salmon, on their way to the spawning grounds, are believed to have been destroyed by cannery men. The cannery men have been arrested for violation of the law, have been arrested. Over 50,000 seed-salmon, on their way to the spawning grounds, are believed to have been destroyed by cannery men.

—The Augusta (Ga.) cotton factory shows a very satisfactory sort of a balance-sheet. It has been making cotton goods for 19 years, during which time it has produced a vast quantity of goods, and its profits have ranged from 20 to 8 per cent. a year. Its present capital is \$600,000, its surplus \$256,000, and it made about 15,000,000 yards of cloth last year. The factory is in New Hampshire, having more looms, made only 10,000,000.

—Quinine has advanced in price, until it is higher than it has been before in this country since the rebellion. This is attributed not only to the scarcity of the supply of bark, but to the falling off of the supply of bark, owing to troubles among the South American tribes of Indians, who are the principal gatherers. A bank has been opened in New York, and has shipped no bark for eight or nine months.

—It is not generally known that the Chinese make very fine razors, and that for a long period no European shaving knife could compete with theirs in keenness and durability. A fine edge is a necessity with them, since they regularly shave their heads—carefully omitting the pigtail—without using soap or any other emollient. They only moisten the scalp with a little warm water.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Oakland, Cal., has a Chinese Presbyterian Church with 29 members.

—The Methodist Conference in France, after a generation of labor, has 29 churches.

—The young Sioux are being educated to useful labor in the Virginia Agricultural Institute. They are said to learn fast, and to be reasonably industrious.

—The "Spanish Christian Church" is the name taken by the Protestants of Spain. The Church is Presbyterian, having a Presbytery at Madrid, where the first assembly was held, and another at Andalusia.

—The African Methodist congregation of Norwalk, Conn., has been received into the First Congregational Church of that town, and constituted a mission church. The congregation has become weak and dissatisfied with the itinerancy.

—The \$25,000 given anonymously to Andover Theological Seminary will be appropriated to the enlargement of the chapel. Announcement is also made of a pledge of \$25,000 for the endowment of a chair of theology in Oberlin by a Massachusetts lady.

—An important experiment is being tried in the Boston public schools, where books have been excluded from the primary departments, and oral exercises and object-lessons substituted. The young pupils are especially taught to express ideas in their own language. The teachers lecture, or talk daily about such knowledge as little children may best acquire.

—Two thousand delegates attended the International Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations in Geneva August 14. The United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, Sweden, Denmark, all of Central Europe, and England were represented. The whole number of Young Men's Christian Associations in the world was reported to be 2,000; of this total one-half are in America. The next International Conference will be held in London.

—The widow and daughters of the late Prof. Agassiz, Mrs. Horace Mann, Miss E. P. Peabody, George B. Emerson and others have been made a trust company at Boston to receive donations and bequests for the publication of other objects of a standard library of the works of Froebel and his chosen apostle, Baroness Marchand Bulow. Over \$1,000 has been received and spent in publishing two books, and more money is asked for.

—Prof. C. F. Thwing has collected very valuable statistics of the religious life of American colleges, some of which are new. One of importance named is that leading denominational colleges—such as Amherst, Princeton, Oberlin and Brown University—require no religious tests of the members of their faculties of instruction. Especially the American colleges are communicants of Christian churches. As to the students, nearly half of the total number in the United States—30,000—are reported as decided Christians.

Haps and Mishaps.
—A young son of Charles Fritzler, of Laporte, Ind., fell into a boiler of scalding water, and died from the effects in a few minutes.

—At Buchanan, Mich., a child of Mr. Simmons, aged five years, was choked to death by getting a watermelon seed in its windpipe.

—P. W. Fauntleroy, a prominent citizen and farmer of Essex County, Va., was found dead in his orchard with a load of shot in his side from his own gun.

—A lad named Mack McCrystal was fatally burned at Leavenworth, Kansas, by the explosion of a c.-a.-oil lamp, caused by blowing down the chimney to extinguish it.

—William Beers, of Mishawaka, Ind., fell about 70 yards from a full ramrod from a loaded rifle, the weapon was discharged, blowing the rod through his body and killing him in an hour.

—A man named Anderson was out hunting near Grayson, Ky., and attempted to draw his gun through a fence. The hammer caught on a rail, discharging the contents into his arm and side, causing a deep wound, from which he died a few hours.

—The boiler of a threshing engine exploded about nine miles north of Rochester, Ind., fatally injuring Louis Strong, engineer, and seriously injuring a boy named Henry. Several others were slightly injured. The cause was a defect in the boiler.

—H. J. Bosworth, manager of the telegraph at Muscatine, Iowa, drank a glass of water from a pail in which some boys had spilled a quantity of blue vitriol. His life was saved by the liberal use of raw eggs.

—At Winchester, Va., Mrs. Edwin Lewis, a beautiful young widow, and her two young children, were poisoned by eating wild mushrooms. Several took for mushrooms. She had gathered the supposed mushrooms for a fine dinner for her pastor, who was expected to be detained by a railroad accident. Her two children died in a few hours, and Mrs. Lewis was lying at the point of death.

—Rev. J. A. Carr, a Methodist minister stationed at Scioto, O., was drowned while crossing a river in a small boat with his young child before him on the saddle. It is not known in what manner the accident occurred, but shortly after parties going to the creek saw the body of the boy floating in the water. It was brought out, and although life was apparently extinct, it was finally resuscitated. Search was made for the body of the boy, but it was recovered about three-quarters of an hour after in 10 feet of water.

Foreign Notes.
—Father Hyacinthe has decided to open a church in Paris.

—A Paris paper says Christine Nilsson has lost \$300,000 by American investments.

—Seventy-eight more Communists have been pardoned or had their sentences commuted.

—The ex-Empress Eugenie is so afflicted with the gout that she has to lean heavily upon a cane while walking. She is suspected of having been poisoned by a Russian agent, and has been shipped no bark for eight or nine months.

—It is not generally known that the Chinese make very fine razors, and that for a long period no European shaving knife could compete with theirs in keenness and durability. A fine edge is a necessity with them, since they regularly shave their heads—carefully omitting the pigtail—without using soap or any other emollient. They only moisten the scalp with a little warm water.

School and Church.
—Oakland, Cal., has a Chinese Presbyterian Church with 29 members.

—The Methodist Conference in France, after a generation of labor, has 29 churches.

—The young Sioux are being educated to useful labor in the Virginia Agricultural Institute. They are said to learn fast, and to be reasonably industrious.

—The "Spanish Christian Church" is the name taken by the Protestants of Spain. The Church is Presbyterian, having a Presbytery at Madrid, where the first assembly was held, and another at Andalusia.

—The African Methodist congregation of Norwalk, Conn., has been received into the First Congregational Church of that town, and constituted a mission church. The congregation has become weak and dissatisfied with the itinerancy.

—The \$25,000 given anonymously to Andover Theological Seminary will be appropriated to the enlargement of the chapel. Announcement is also made of a pledge of \$25,000 for the endowment of a chair of theology in Oberlin by a Massachusetts lady.

—An important experiment is being tried in the Boston public schools, where books have been excluded from the primary departments, and oral exercises and object-lessons substituted. The young pupils are especially taught to express ideas in their own language. The teachers lecture, or talk daily about such knowledge as little children may best acquire.

—Two thousand delegates attended the International Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations in Geneva August 14. The United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, Sweden, Denmark, all of Central Europe, and England were represented. The whole number of Young Men's Christian Associations in the world was reported to be 2,000; of this total one-half are in America. The next International Conference will be held in London.

—The widow and daughters of the late Prof. Agassiz, Mrs. Horace Mann, Miss E. P. Peabody, George B. Emerson and others have been made a trust company at Boston to receive donations and bequests for the publication of other objects of a standard library of the works of Froebel and his chosen apostle, Baroness Marchand Bulow. Over \$1,000 has been received and spent in publishing two books, and more money is asked for.

—Prof. C. F. Thwing has collected very valuable statistics of the religious life of American colleges, some of which are new. One of importance named is that leading denominational colleges—such as Amherst, Princeton, Oberlin and Brown University—require no religious tests of the members of their faculties of instruction. Especially the American colleges are communicants of Christian churches. As to the students, nearly half of the total number in the United States—30,000—are reported as decided Christians.

Haps and Mishaps.
—A young son of Charles Fritzler, of Laporte, Ind., fell into a boiler of scalding water, and died from the effects in a few minutes.

—At Buchanan, Mich., a child of Mr. Simmons, aged five years, was choked to death by getting a watermelon seed in its windpipe.

—P. W. Fauntleroy, a prominent citizen and farmer of Essex County, Va., was found dead in his orchard with a load of shot in his side from his own gun.

—A lad named Mack McCrystal was fatally burned at Leavenworth, Kansas, by the explosion of a c.-a.-oil lamp, caused by blowing down the chimney to extinguish it.

—William Beers, of Mishawaka, Ind., fell about 70 yards from a full ramrod from a loaded rifle, the weapon was discharged, blowing the rod through his body and killing him in an hour.

—A man named Anderson was out hunting near Grayson, Ky., and attempted to draw his gun through a fence. The hammer caught on a rail, discharging the contents into his arm and side, causing a deep wound, from which he died a few hours.

—The boiler of a threshing engine exploded about nine miles north of Rochester, Ind., fatally injuring Louis Strong, engineer, and seriously injuring a boy named Henry. Several others were slightly injured. The cause was a defect in the boiler.

—H. J. Bosworth, manager of the telegraph at Muscatine, Iowa, drank a glass of water from a pail in which some boys had spilled a quantity of blue vitriol. His life was saved by the liberal use of raw eggs.

—At Winchester, Va., Mrs. Edwin Lewis, a beautiful young widow, and her two young children, were poisoned by eating wild mushrooms. Several took for mushrooms. She had gathered the supposed mushrooms for a fine dinner for her pastor, who was expected to be detained by a railroad accident. Her two children died in a few hours, and Mrs. Lewis was lying at the point of death.

—Rev. J. A. Carr, a Methodist minister stationed at Scioto, O., was drowned while crossing a river in a small boat with his young child before him on the saddle. It is not known in what manner the accident occurred, but shortly after parties going to the creek saw the body of the boy floating in the water. It was brought out, and although life was apparently extinct, it was finally resuscitated. Search was made for the body of the boy, but it was recovered about three-quarters of an hour after in 10 feet of water.

THE GYPSY QUEEN.

Barial of Matilda Stanley, Queen of the Gypsies, at Chicago, Sept. 15.

(Special to the Chicago Tribune.)
CINCINNATI, O., September 15.—The funeral of Matilda Stanley, late Queen of the Gypsies in the United States, took place today in presence of over 20,000 people. The programme of services did not differ essentially from any Christian burial. If any exercises of a peculiar character took place, they were apart from the public demonstration. There was a long line of carriages, and services in the cemetery were conducted by the Rev. Daniel Bergher, of the United Brethren's Church, of Dayton, assisted by a quartette from the church of the city. The Gypsy Queen died in Vicksburg last February, and her body was embalmed in such a manner that it still retains the natural appearance of life. It was placed in a vault in the cemetery, and every day members of the late Queen's family have come with fresh flowers to adorn the bier.

—Patience and gentleness are potent and powerful, but they can not turn a mill-wheel nor break up a setting hen.

—When a young man asked an old joker the other day what was the safest business, he advised him to be a miser.

—A girl in Minnesota got a dollar a day, but they marry the first 25-cent fellow that asks them all the same.

—There is a tide in the affairs of man that taken at the flood leads on to fortune, but it is not the tide that floats a schooner.

—Talk about importance and self-assertion, did you ever see a young man come out in a plug hat for the first time, or a girl with a bean that came from Chicago?

—A girl may be too busy to dust down the mantle-shelf, but always has plenty of time to devote an hour to lying a cross-legged bowknot in a wide ribbon with blue eyes.

—Alex. Stephens was heard to remark the other day, as he opened an envelope and pulled out an anti-fist circular, that he would willingly—yes, gladly and eagerly—strangle all his ambition could he but enjoy the good old days of the quarter century's gift of ready and vigorous expression.

—Some fellow has written a poem to his girl, beginning, "If thou couldst only know, yes, if she couldst only know the amount of love I have for thee, saving up to be darned, and the dilapidated apparel that she will be expected to resuscitate, we have no doubt the course of his true love would begin to be lost in its winding way."

—There are a great many men in this world who imagine that they are born with genius, and lie down on the sofa and wait for an inspiration until some other fellow, who thought himself a genius, rises by him, and the dilapidated apparel that she will be expected to resuscitate, we have no doubt the course of his true love would begin to be lost in its winding way."

—It is a wonderful triumph of mathematics, says somebody, that the books of the universe should balance a cent. If we had half the money the United States has we could balance some forty sets of books that are a little out of kilter now. And we have no doubt the owners of the books would be glad of it, too.

DEATH IN THE MINE.
Particulars Regarding the Recent Terrible Calamity in South Wales.
LONDON, September 12.—The full extent of the terrible disaster at Abercrombie yesterday is now known. At 2:30 this morning a flooding of the pit was commenced. At that time the fire was within a short distance of the bottom of the shaft, and all hope of further rescue had to be abandoned. When this decision was announced to the relatives of the 251 men still in the pit, the scene was terrible beyond description. Seventeen additional bodies of victims were recovered before the flooding of the pit began.

THE ABERCROMBIE COLLIERY
is the property of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Company, one of the largest iron and coal proprietors in South Wales. It is situated a few hundred yards from the Abercrombie Railway Station, in the Western Valley Section of the Monmouthshire Railway. The pit is 330 yards, and one of the longest and best worked in the district. It was yielding 1,000 tons of steam coal daily. The machinery for water-pumping and ventilation was of the best kind, and the use of safety-lamps in the mine was rigidly enforced. The cause of the explosion can not even be surmised. Three detonations were successively heard in the surface frame-work, and the explosion of the pit was thrown to a height of 300 feet above the mouth of the shaft. The colliery employees, upwards of 1,000 hands, of whom 373, taking their turn in the shift, went down at 11 o'clock in the morning. Twenty-one of this number came up at noon, up to which time nothing had occurred to create suspicion of danger. At 12:10 p. m. a loud rumbling noise was heard, quickly followed by a

from the pit's mouth, and columns of smoke, dust and debris rising high into the air. The explosion was followed by a winding-gear, thus destroying all means of communication with the men in the pit. As soon as the gearing could be reached, working parties were sent down the shaft, and 82 men and boys, working within a few hundred yards from the shaft, were rescued, but it became evident little hope could be entertained of the life of those remaining. About four hundred yards from the bottom of the shaft are stables, and fourteen horses were found, all dead. Beyond this point the explorers could not go on account of the impurity of the air and prevalence of the choke damp.

VOLUNTEER EXPLORES
succeeded in bringing in ten or twelve men very much burnt, also seven dead bodies, but it is feared that the escape can not be for the present got, in consequence of the